TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1890.

London Offices of THE BUN, All communications should be addressed to FRANK

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, tesued to-morrow morning, must be hunded in

He Stirs Them Up Again.

this evening before six o'clock,

The Hon, JAMES GILLESPIE BLAINE attacks the McKINLEY bill from the South as effectually, if not as flercely, as the Hon. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH attacked it from the North. Mr. BLAINE wants closer commercial relations and a more extended interchange of products between the United States and Central and South America. Major BUTTERWORTH wants a closer commercial union and increased freedom of trade between the United States and Canada.

As astute politicians, both Mr. BLAINE and Mr. BUTTERWORTH are undoubtedly aware that it would be a gross tactical blunder for the Republicans to pass any tariff bill before the election of 1892 has been decided. But they can afford to stand on the broader ground of the desirability of promoting trade between the different countries on this continent. Mr. BUTTERWORTH has not, we may be sure, changed his convictions because he voted for the McKinley bill. Mr. BLAINE seems to be making a deliberate and powerful effort to set public opinion against that bill. The programme which he proposes or hints at is fascinating, and it will lose nothing in the public eye from the recommendation given by his engaging personality. The hope or the dream of the commercial, if not of the political union of this continent, is in the minds of all Americans. The first steps toward making it a reality may soon be taken. Public opinion

is ripening for it. But whatever may be thought of Mr. BLAINE's position, and whatever may be said for free sugar or against it, there can be no doubt that he has again attempted to take his old place as leader of his party. The Pan-American Congress was not successful, perhaps; but there are still echoes from it which Mr. BLAINE deems likely to please the ear of his party. He must have seen with impatience the growing importance of Mr. REED and the subservience of the other Republican leaders to the Speaker. Mr. REED'S policy is force. Mr. BLAINE'S IS reason. He has given his party something to think of. He has made the Republicans in the Senate nervous. He has shown once more his courage and his originality.

We imagine that Mr. REED is even a shade less fond of Mr. BLAINE to-day than he was the week before last.

Is the Democracy in the Hands of a Receiver?

The worshippers of the Stuffed Prophet have never had their creed stated with more naive directness and ridiculous gravity than by the Baltimore Sun in these comments on the Free Coinage bill:

" It will not do in a word, to take the present action of the Democrats of the House and Senate in regard to sliver too seriously. The definition of the sliver policy of the Democratic party, everybody knows, is for the present in other hands

'Mr. CLEVELAND is beyond question the choice of the Pennocracy for 1802, and his views in regard to free coinage of standard sliver dellars have been tacitly accepted by the party everywhere. Early in 1885, before be entered the White House, President CLEVELAND de clared himself opposed to silver inflation. He declared for a suspension of the coinage of light-weight 72-cent dollars, and maintained this position to the end of his term. Knowing Mr. Chevelanu's policy on this subsect, the Democracy want him reelected, which is in effect a declaration of the party against free collage.

The real, live issues of the present, as defined by Hr.

CLEVELAND and accepted by the popular voice, are tariff reform, ballot reform, and civil service reform. In leaving silver in the background, Mr. Clavelland unques-tionably represents the masses of his party better than Democratic Congressmendo. * * • The utterances of Democratic Congressmen are of slight importance, and it is to the popularity of Mr. CLEVELAND that we must look chiefly for an expression of the Demo-

"If elected to the Presidency, Mr. CLEVELAND will re-Smeet his views in regard to sliver, and the Democratic trajority in the House will respect them as authoritative."

Political literature contains nothing like this abject confession of the semi-Mugwump Sun of Baltimore. The attitude of the Democratic party on one of the greatest questions of the day should be dictated not by reason, but by faith-faith in the Stuffed Prophet of William street. The silver policy of the party is in his hands, and in his alone. It is for him to define the "real, live issues of the present." If he says that the issues kept in the background, in the background silver must stay. The utterances of the ocratic leaders throughout the land, the desires and hopes and interests of the masses of the party, even, are of no consequence whatever, Mr. CLEVELAND wants to run again for President, therefore the party wants him reflected; and the party wanting him reflected, he constitutes party opinion, party caucuses, party conventions, party platform, nay, even the party itself, all within the circumference of one capacious waistband!

Such is the argument of the Baltimore Sun, we do not say its logic, for reason has no more to do with it than with any matter of blind faith. Among the unreasoning worshippers of this stuffed image, the Baltimore Sun is one of the foremost fools.

The Cost of College Education. Ninety-four of our colleges received in gifts during the past year the great sum of \$3,624,579, and the total of their present en-

dowments is \$51,765,449. The most richly endowed of these institutions is Columbia College of New York. It received landed property from the Trinity Church Corporation in 1754, and from the State in 1814, which has grown in value with the growth of the town, until now it yields a yearly income of \$342,000, and therefore is worth \$7,000,000. The other property of the college, consisting of lands. buildings, and apparatus not productive of income, is of an estimated value of about \$2,000,000 more, making the total capital \$9,000,000. The advantages accruing from this great endowment and investment are enjoyed by the students of the college, though they pay only \$130,000 a year in fees, or not one-third of the cost of main-

rest as a mil. The same is true of colleges generally, to a greater or less degree. They are all free colleges in large part. None of them pays its expenses with tuition fees. They are not maintained to make money, but to afford facilities for education according to the amount of income they can get from endowments and gifts from private individuals, whatever may be their receipts from tuition fees, whether much or little.

The college which comes next to Columbia in the amount of its endowment is Harvard, with \$5,853,000; and last year from gifts in money alone it received \$160,000. This total sum includes only the interest-bearing prop-

The students pay only a small part of the expenses, the rest coming to them as a benefaction; for every cent of the income, whether from tuition fees or endowment, is paid out for their benefit.

Yet a correspondent writes to us saying that a boy preserves his pride when he goes to the free college supported by this city, but would degrade his "American manhood" if he went as a free student to dowed college makes him a "pauper," as our correspondent says, why is he any the less a pauper if he goes to a free college supported by public taxation? He cannot go to any college without receiving his education as a gift in large part, even if he pays his tuition fees. Nor do we regard the obligation to the endowed college as any more than the obligation to the college maintained by the city. If he can afford to pay something toward the expense of his college education, he ought to pay it, no matter where he gets the instruction. His manhood requires that he should do it.

The case is different with the schools for free elementary education. They are maintained for the safety of the State, to ward off the dangers from illiteracy, as the police are maintained for the protection of life and property and to preserve social order. Colleges subserve no such ends, but are simply to give further education of the nature of a luxury; and hence they cannot properly be

made a charge on the people of the State. Nor is there any need for them. As we have shown, the private and endowed colleges are supplying the demand without regard to pay. As a matter of fact, too, the great majority of them are eager to get students, not to make money out of them, but to add to their own glory and opportunities for usefulness.

We add that about one hundred of our colleges have libraries containing in all 28,892,-298 volumes, and during the last year the new volumes added to them numbered 163,022. Yet these institutions comprise less than one-third of the colleges in the Union.

Our Lake Defences.

The decision of President HARRISON'S Cabinet not to award the contract for the practice ship to the Michigan bidders admits of only one interpretation. The Government considers the treaty of 1817 as being so much more advantageous to the United States than to Great Britain that it will not give the latter a colorable excuse for putting an end to it.

It is not asserted that the bid of Messrs. F. W. WHEELER & Co. was faulty in form, or that it was in any respect inferior to that of the Elizabethport company, while the latter was \$5,000 higher. The sole ground for the acceptance of the New Jersey offer was that it involved no treaty violation, whereas in that of the West Bay City there was a possibility of such a violation.

The extreme caution thus observed is shown on examining the language of the RUSH-BAGOT convention of 1817. It certainly restricts not only the number of war vessels to be used on the lakes, but their tonnage and armament; and the practice vessel greatly exceeds the limit in both these particulars. But the express declaration of the treaty is that it defines only "the naval force to be maintained upon the American lakes by his Majesty and the Government of the United States." The vessel now to be built is not for maintenance on the lakes, but is expressly set apart for the use of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Accordingly it does not come within the spirit of the treaty, whatever may be true as to the language. The practice vessel, furthermore, would never be armed on the lakes, as she would receive her battery only after reaching the Atlantic coast. It is true that the stipulations of the treaty wind up with a general declaration that "no other vessels of war shall then be built or armed;" but this phrase is obviously controlled by the object of the agreement as a whole, which was to define the naval forces to be

maintained on the lakes. The words "built

construction of the practice vessel, even if

she is armed elsewhere, apparently were

employed to cover the case of converting

merchant vessels into war vessels for the lakes by putting guns aboard. There is hardly a doubt that if a courteous notice should be sent to the British Government of the real purpose of the practice vessel, not the alightest objection would be made to its construction in Michigan. But we must conclude that the Government fears even the slight are tariff reform, ballot reform, and civil risk of getting a counter proposal to end service reform, and that silver should be the mutual obligation. The treaty provides that the stipulation for the limit of force on the lakes shall cease to be binding Democrats in Congress, the opinions of Dem- | six months after a notice is given by either party to the other of its desire to annul it. Great Britain has a fleet of powerful gunboats, which she could send up the St. Lawrence and through the ship canals of the Dominion to the lakes. The Washington Cabinet evidently concludes that it is not wise, for the sake of saving \$5,000, to tempt her to station some of these gunboats on the

lakes, or to give an excuse for doing so.

But the argument from expediency is not all on one side. The people of Michigan may not be satisfied to find that this ancient stipulation shuts out their shipbuilders from competing for the construction of the new navy. They may demand in Congress that a notice to abrogate it shall come from our Government, if it is really to prevent war vessels from being built on the lakes for use elsewhere. They may reflect that besides the vessels of 800 or 1,000 tons, like the Petrel, the Vesuvius, the practice vessel, and the two gunboats building in New England, many torpedo craft are required, for the construction of which such establishments as that of Congressmen Wheeler would be adequate. They may further reflect that if Great Britain should choose to consider the award of the practice ship to the Bay City firm as a contravention of the treaty, and thereupon should station gunboats on the lakes, our country would have to take corresponding steps, to the great advantage of

the Michigan shipbuilding industry. It is not certain, therefore, that with the award of the contract for the practice vessel we have heard the last of this subject. Our Government has already for years contravened the treaty by maintaining on the lakes the war vessel Michigan, which carries four times as many guns and has four times taining the institution. They receive the as much tonnage as the treaty of 1817 permits. It is true that this is our only war vessel there, not counting the armed revenue cutters as such, and since an aggregate of four on all the lakes, including Champlain, is allowed, the Michigan might be considered as embodying the four. But if playing fast and loose with exact stipulations is to be allowed at all, surely the building of a cadet practice vessel for use on Chesapeake Bay is still more allowable.

One thing indicated by the Cabinet decision about the practice ship is that we can expect at present no modern substitute for the old Michigan. Under the treaty stipulations which are thus respected we could not replace her with any vessel of more than 100 erty. The investment in buildings, library, | tons burden, or better armed than with one | that among some driftwood on the coast of | there cushs to be some are."

and apparatus, a wast amount, is additional. eighteen-pound cannon; and Congress never would authorize a toy vessel, armed with a popgun. Meanwhile, if the Government is so concerned at the possibilities of putting a British fleet on the lakes, it should suitably fortify three points. A proper supply of heavy guns and mortars, with submarine mines and torpedoes, at Fort Wavne on the Detroit River, would keep any hostile fleet out of Lake Huron and protect all the lakes beyond. Proper guns for Fort Montgomery Harvard or Columbia. We do not see at Rouse's Point would cover Lake Chamthe distinction. If going to the enplain; while a new fort on the St. Lawrence would neutralize the advantages possessed by the Dominion ship canals, and prevent a nostile fleet from reaching Lake Ontario.

> More Priestly Ignorance of Politics. Many of the various clergymen who are preaching so much about politics nowadays, seem utterly insensible to any moral obligation to inform themselves accurately upon the subjects of which they discourse so freely and knowingly. No doubt they can make

their pictures of municipal corruption and the general downward tendency of things political more lurid and effective if they can paint them without being trammelled by the requirements of truth; but most people have a notion that a clergyman ought above all else to be truthful, and to take special pains to avoid saying that which is not so. A conspicuous instance of ignorance on the

part of a cierical critic of our municipal system of government, is afforded by the discourse which the Rev. Dr. Da Costa preached at the Church of St. John the Evangelist in this city on Sunday last. Dr. Da Costa does not think there is much hope for pure government under the present charter of the city of New York. Speaking of the socalled citizens' reform movement, he is reported by the New York Tribune to have said that even if the movement succeeded in electing a chief magistrate who would be free from the influence of any political party, he would not be able to effect anything. "A new magistrate did not constitute a reform. Under the present charter the Mayor was at the mercy of the Board of Aldermen, and what was needed was a new charter, election by the general mass of the people, and the investment in the Mayor of almost absolute power over his appointees."

These remarks indicate that the reverend gentleman who uttered them supposes that the Board of Aldermen still possess the power of passing upon the Mayor's appointments to office by confirming or rejecting his nominations. If Dr. Da Costa will go to ome library in which the annually published Session Laws of New York are kept, and will look at the volume for 1884, he will find printed on page 42 of that volume a statute entitled "An act to centre responsibility in the municipal Government of the city of New York," passed March 17, 1884. That statute is in these words:

"SECTION I. All appointments to office in the city of New York now made by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen shall hereafter be made by the Mayor without such confirmation
"Sacrios 2, This act shall take effect Jan. 1, 1885."

It will be perceived that it is more than five years since this law went into effect. The Rev. Dr. Da Costa in his sermon on Sunday must have been criticising the municipal system of government in New York city as it existed upward of five years ago, not as it exists to-day. Under the circumstances it will not be deemed profane to characterize his remarks as ancient history. It is a pretty good rule for clergymen as well as others who want to tell people how things ought to be, to find out first exactly how things are now.

RICHARD CROKER'S testimony has the ring of honesty, candor, and manly purpose to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. It will dissipate in all honest minds every notion that CROKER. GRANT, BOURKE COCKRAN, GILROY, and the present management of Tammany Hall are not upright and faithful citizens, worthy of the respect and confidence of the public.

From the tall tower which overlooks New or armed," which are now said to forbid the the Tribune, wrote concerning the race of the

forty-footers on Saturday: Inb yesterday can be imagined when the Liris, a yacht which has only one rival in her class, the Minerva, was beaten by the Mariquita. Corinthian sailing is all very well, and tends to develop the highest type of yachts-men; but when it becomes the means of degrading a noble boat and a noble sport it is time to call a halt, and demand that Corinthian yachtsmen shall be Corin-

The fact is that the Liris had been advanced to the grade of "noble" by the same hand, we believe, that "degraded" her on Saturday, only the actual trouble on that occasion was too much breeze and a mainsail of a villainously flapping leach. At any rate, her reputation rests on an unalloyed Corinthian basis, for a professional has never touched her wheel. The other factor in this contest which was not accounted for in the above theory was the very great energy which the owner of the Mariquita has steadily devoted to the perfection of his boat. For the first time she sailed on Saturday into the strictly first class of racers. and instead of her victory disgracing a single eraft in her wake or discrediting the noble occupation of boat sailing, it left the Corinthian division of the art in the highest noteh of its history. The Liris is not a hard weather boat, and her mainsail put her out of it; but as for the Minerva and Mariquita, we doubt if a race with fewer flaws of wind or judgment, barring the loss of a topmast, was ever sailed. For the sake of Corinthian yachting we advise the Tribune critic to hang his pen in the overhead rack and not go near the water.

We congratulate Doctor MICHAEL WALSH, the editor of the Sunday Democrat, upon the degree of I.L.D. which has just been conferred upon him by Seton Hall College. Like his ilustrious namesake in Ireland, Archbishop WALSH, our valued contemporary is a graduate of Maynooth; and like him, a first-honor man in theology. The Sunday Democrat is fortunate in possessing such an editor.

The season of Alpine accidents has opened onusually early this year, and already four deaths are recorded of climbers whe, having ascended above the snow line, have slipped over precipices. The victims include a German professor and a Viennese painter. These fatalities have occurred with unusual fre-quency within the past two years, and it is a ong time since any year has shown so large a list as last season. Many restrictions have been placed upon climbers. In the Austrian Alps, for instance, they are forbidden to go above the snow line without guides. But the army of mountaineers is constantly recruited from the ranks of the inexperienced, and it is among them that most of the victims are found.

As the Norwegian Government has requested the National Assembly to add 280,000 france to the private subscriptions in behalf of Dr. NANSEN's proposed Arctic expedition, there slittle doubt that next February will see him started by way of Behring Sea on his quest for the North Pole. THE SUN recently printed NANSEN'S theory, based upon a relic of the Jeannette expedition that had drifted to the west coast of Greenland, that the current which conveyed this relic must have passed across or very near the Pole. Some scientific men of Europe think his theory is very plausible, and believe he may be able to reach a high latitude north of the New Siberian Islands.

An additional confirmation of this theory, to which the Athenoum calls attention, is the fact

southwest Greenland has been found a species of bow which is not known in Greenland, but has been found to be identical with a weapon used by natives of northern Alaska in bird shooting. As no current is known to exist that would take this relie east or west to Greenland, it is believed it must have reached its destination by passing across the Pole.

THE LIAR IDENTIFIED,

The Name of the Line Is Jones-George

Jones of the New York Times, On Sunday, June 15, Mr. George Jones printed in the New York Times, a newspaper of which he is the chief proprietor and director. under the head line "The Hog Identified." what purported to be a narrative, by the Hon. Carroli E. Smith of Syracuse, of an incident at Stanwix Hall in Albany in 1868, Mr. Smith was quoted by Mr. George Jones as his authority for a malicious yarn about an alleged public display of ill breeding on the part of the editor of THE SUN. in the presence and to the smazement of Mr. Carroll E. Smith of the Syracuse Journal, Mr. Ellis H. Roberts of the Utica Herald, Mr. John M. Francis of the Trop

Times, and other gentlemen.

The story was purely a fabrication, Mr. Dana was not in Albany at the time and upon the occasion referred to, and at no other time or upon any other occasion was he concerned in any incident like that which Mr. George Jones alleged upon the pretended authority of the Hon. Carroll E. Smith of Syracusc. The only matter of interest to Mr. Dana was to know what sneak was lying about him. The following letter fully identifies the liar:

THE STRACTISE JOURNAL. SYRECTISE, N. V., June 21, 1800. 1
MY DEAR ME. DANA! Since my return home yearerday, after a week's absence. I have seen a datagraph in the New Fork Times of Sunday last, recounting an incl dent purported to have had its scene at Albany in 1865, and in which yourself, John M. Francis Ellis H. Rob-erts, the late James N. Matthews, and myself are made to figure.

The publication involves the instincts and conduct of gentlemen, and for this reason it has my attention only that I may say that the story is a fabrication. I knew ou and the others named to be gentlemen, and con quently that with you and them as participants such rrelice as that narrated by the Times would be

With assurance of my great personal regard, I am CARDOLL E. SWITE. The Hon. CHARLES A. DANA.

THE GREAT ISSUE IN MAINE.

Shall Local Option be Substituted for the Impotent Prohibition Law f

BANGOR, June 23.-Democratic politics in Maine are in rather a mixed condition just now, and the air is full of the schemes of rival factions and speculation as to how matters will finally turn out. All the trouble has resulted from the death, a week ago, of the party's candidate for Governor, the Hon. Francls W. Hill, who was a strong man, and would have made a good showing against ex-Gov. Burleigh next fall. A call has been issued by the State Committee for the reassembling of the original Convention on July 2, in Augusta. for the purpose of nominating a new candidate, but it is doubtful if all of the delegates will consent to attend and be again ignored in the construction of the platform, as they were by the timid majority on the 4th of June. The greatest issue before the people of Maine

to-day is whether the present costly, impotent, and generally absurd liquor law shall be allowed to remain on the statute books, or a local option license law be substituted. It is greatly to the advantage of the officeholders of the dominant party that prohibition should remain undisturbed. It is one of their trump cards in all elections and in the "frying out" of "fat;" and so strongly intrenched are the Republicans in their hypocritical position that those Democrats who believe in expediency rather than principle are afraid to attack them openly on the question preferring to go on in the heceless attempt to elect a ticket upon some other or general issues. This is the stination as it stands to-day, and it is the determined and consistent opposition to the present law on the part of many leading Democrats that caused ill feeling at the first Convention and is likely to make lots of trouble yet.

It would have been far better for the regular Democratic nominee this year and for the party in general if the June convention had shown a little more sounk and inserted a license plank in the platform, for now retitions are being circulated all over the state asking that a convention be called for July 15, at Bangor, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor upon a platform containing but a single plank the substitution of local option for prohibition. This netition is being numerously signed by Democrats with a liberal sprinkling of Republicans, and it looks as though the convention will be held. At the regular convention liarris M. Plaisted, who has been Governor before, and who is a son-in-law of the late Mr. Hill, may be nominated, while at the anti-Prohibition Convention, in case it is held, the Hon, J. P. Bass of Bangor may be selected, as his paper, the Conmerced first started the incense hall respects. Br. Ladd, who ably represented the Fourth district in Congress for two terms, while acreeing with the opponents of prohibition, is out of politics. He has lots of other things to attend to.

All in all, it begins to look as though the assailants don't expect to accomplish anything tangible this year, they do look for encouragement to further efforts. rather than principle are afraid to attack them openly on the question, preferring to go on in

IVINS'S DEPUTY REMOVED.

Chamberlain Crain Puts Mr. Croker's Sec-

retary in Ladd's Place. Deputy City Chamberlain William W. Ladd esigned yesterday at the request of Chamberlain Crain, whose only explanation was that the relations between the Chamberlain and his deputy are so close and confidential as to make it necessary that he should have a man of his own choice. He would not talk at all when asked whether Mr. Ladd was concerned in the investment of some court moneys that Champerlain Ivins was consured for by the General Term of the Supreme Court a while ago. The

Term of the Supreme Court a while age. The lean of \$45,000 on property that sold for only \$43,000 was what the General Term criticised, though not to the extent of reflecting upon anything but the judgment of the Chamberlain. Mr. Ladd was appointed by Chamberlain Ivins in May, 1885.

Chamberlain Crain immediately appointed John H. Campbell his deputy. Mr. Campbell was a clerk in the office, put there by Chamberlain Croker, for whom he was private secretary when Croker was a Fire Commissioner, lie is a graduate of the City College, is 33 years old, and is an Eighteenth district Tammany man. He was a bookkeeper before he became Mr. Croker's clerk. Mr. Croker's clerk.

He Will Birect the Maryland Campaign. Baltimone, June 23.-Barnes Compton was o-day appointed Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee in place of the defaulting State Treasurer, Stevenson Archer, Mr. Compton was recently ousted from his seat in Congress and replaced by the Republicans with Sydney F. Much. His appointment was made by James Hodges, the President of the last Democratic State Convention, and meets the approval of Senator torman. Mr. Compton will be again a candidate for Congress from the Jifth district, and the indications are that he will be elected by a good majority.

A Free Plane, Too!

From the Philadelphia Times. Charles Blazins of Philadelphia has given Mrs. Harri on the use of one of his fire planes. He saw it in place o day, and then delighted the audience by rendering a hoice selection from "Martha." Mrs. Harrison ran her fingers over the keys, playing a popular sria. She warmly thanked Mr. Blasius for his generosity.

The Writing Member Ignored,

From the Philippela Perss.
It is strange that Mrs. Grover Cleveland should have seen made an honorary member of the Alabama Press Association. Mr. Cleveland is the writing member of the family, and the heartless manner in which his literary schievements have been ignored looks like a deliberate sunb.

From the Midland Sun Of all the great metropolitan dailies, Tax New York Son centains the brightest brains and is quoted more by the press of this country than are any three of its contemporaries.

Sound Opinion to Michigan.

ho She Fired Him. "I hear you had to leave your boarding house?"
"Yes. Landlady said I smoked too much and an

moyed the others." I see; she thought where there was so much smoke

THE NEXT BRIGADIER-GENERAL Many General Officers to be Appointed

Under the Present Administration

WASHINGTON, June 23.-Within a period of six months President Harrison will have commissioned no fewer than seven Generals in the army. Probably we should have to go back to war times, or those immediately succeeding. for an equal record of Presidential patronage in the distribution of the coveted stars. On the 15th of February last be had the appointment of a Paymaster-General, on account of the re-tirement for age of Brig.-Gen. W. B. Rochester. and Lieut.-Col. William Smith received the prize. The death of Gen. Crook, not long after. gave the President an opportunity to nominate a Major-General, and he selected Gen. Miles. This promotion in turn gave him a third chance for appointment and Col. Grierson was raised to the rank of Brigadler-General. The fourth of the series of pominations came with e retirement of Quartermaster-General S. B. Holabird, a week ago to-day. A week from o-morrow, July 1, another retirement for age will occur, that of Commissary-General Robert Macfeely. The sixth appointment of a general officer will occur just one week later, when Brig.-Gen. P. H. Grierson reaches the age of 64. Then the seventh of the present series will be due on the 16th of August, when Surgeon-General John Moore will fall a victim to the statute prescribing retirement for age. These seven nominations of general offleers, occurring within a period of six months make up an exceptional record.

Of the appointments still to be made one of the most interesting will be due about a fortnight hence, on Gen. Grierson's retirement. For that vacancy there are many candidates possessing various claims. The senior line lonel is Col. Charles II, Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, who was appointed to his present grade at the same time (July 28, 1866) that Gen. Grierson was made a Colonel in the general army. He has, therefore, served nearly twentyfour years without promotion. His military career began in 1861 as Captain of the First Maine Cavalry, of which he became Colonel. and he was brevetted Brigadier-General and Major-General in the regulars for gallant and meritorious services at Sailor's Creek and dur-

Major-General in the regulars for gallant and meritorious services at Sailor's Creek and during the war, and in the volunteers for distinguished conduct at St. Mary's Church, and highly distinguished and meritorious services during the war.

Next in senority is Col. George L. Andrews. Twenty-infth Infantry, a Rhode Islander by birth, who also began his military career in 1861 as Licutemant-tolonel of the First Missouri, and soon after was made Major of the Seventeenth Infantry, which was a high start in the regular army. He reached his present command near the end of 1870. Its brevets of Licutemant-Colonel and Colonel were for gallant and meratorious services at second Bull itun and Chancellersville. The third officer in rank is Col. A. V. Kautz, Lighth Infantry, a German by thirth, whose service dates back to his chilstinent as a private in the First Ohio during the Mexican war. He emered West Point as a cadet in 1848, and on graduation was assigned to the Fourth Infantry, from which when the civil war broke out, he was transferred to the Sixth Cavairy as a Captain. He successively became Colonel of the Second Ohio Cavairy and Dirigadier-teneral of Volunteers, was made Licutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-fourth Infantry in 1866, and transfer and promotion gave him his pre-ent command sixteen years ago, He was well known as a cayairy officer during the war, and received six brovets up to Major-General, both in the regulars and volunteers for gallant and meritorious services.

The three officers just named have a good chance for the price if considerations of seniority prevail, more particularly since their retirements are soon due. Col. Smith retires Nov. 1821; Col. Kautz about two months later, and Col. Andrews April 22, 1892. Still-earlier-retirements among the Colonels are those of Col. H. M. Black. Twenty-third Infantry, next January, and of Col. R. L. Dodge. Eleventh Infantry, and Col. Andrews April 22, 1892. Still-earlier-retirements among the Colonels are those of Col. H. M. Black. Twenty-third Infantry, re

rantry, in 1802; Col. A. McD. McCook, Sixth Infantry, in 1805.

There are also very able officers who have not been long in their present grades, but of whose fitness to be Brigadier-Generals there can be no question. Such, for example, is Col. J. W. Forsyth, Seventh Cavalry, who has been four years in his present grade and whose distinguished career on Gon, Sheridan's stantisk known to the country as well as his service on the indian frontier.

Remarkable as is the series of appointments of general officers failing to the lot of President Harrison, others will soon follow. Next January comes the retirement for age of Brig. Gon, S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordinance. In June, 1892 will occur that of lirig-Gon, J. C. Kellon, Adjutant-General of the army, who, by the way, was appendicted to his present grade by President Harrison. Should Col. Beekman Du Barry become Commissary-General of Subsistence through next week's vacancy, as seems likely, his retirement would be added to the list as it occurs in 1892. It is possible that some way will be found of appointing a new Judge-Advocate General before long, although Gen. Swaim's retirement does not occur until 1899. Frig.-Gen. Gibbon's retirement for age is due next April, and Brig.-Gen. Stanley's in June 1892. lue next April, and Brig.-Gen. Stanley's in June, 1832. Jessides these retirements coming within President Harrison's term from the operation of compulsory statutes, other causes may create vacatices. It is evident that most of those tolonels who fail to get the star in Gen. Grierson's thick will not have long to walt for other among themselves.

Ell Perklas Reports on the Tariff Bill, To the Emton or The Sex-Ne. I have been to Springham, England, and the manufacturers to a man are down on McKinley's Turiff bill. Over in Herim and Chemnitz, Germany, last week. every manufacturer I met said the McKinley Tariff tail

would hurt German manufacturers.

would hark termin manufacturers.

The manufacturers of Helgium and France charge
the framers of the McKinley bill with lavoring America at the expense of Europe.

What, O.S. S. Shall Lasy to these Europeans? Shall I say I am a free trader and for them, or for a protective

The European manufacturers all tell me with tears in their eyes that protective tariff in America means poverty in Europe, and that free trade in America means ills renoing on full time in Europe and wealth to the

The tariff question is plain to every one here. ELI PERRINA Losnov, June 16. Tariff Student in Europe.

The Rights of Man. To the Poston or The Scs-Sir: Will you kindly in

form me who granted the emormous and unjust privi-lege to the Sational Base Ball League of selling and buying base ball players? Did they procure this privilege from any court of jus tice, or did the Legislature grant it to them !

As Tue sus is one of the leading Democratic organs of the day, I have a right to ask you, as a Democrat if such practices as carried on by the national agreement, are in accordance with Democratic principles! Are they not in direct violation of the Declaration of Independence? I believe all men are free and equal according to the Constitution of the United States, and should not be bought and sold like cattle. Janes Monay, 50 Hudson avenue, Brooklyn.

Fatschood Rebuked with Truth.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, in defi ance of all trait, honesty, and thristianity, assails third Justice Taney in his honored grave. This is a sud picture of the moral condition of these ladies. Unless they repent and make their peace with cod, they must numbered with the reprobates. It is a sad and mel-nicholy state of affairs. But truth is powerful and must prevail, even if some American ladies devoted to temperature, and who suppose themselves to be thris and loss their immortal souls. Chief Justice Tancy did not decare that the negroes had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. On the contrary, he deplored the ortual state of public opinion when the matitorion was formed, and when the Dred Sec came lefors the Saprema Court of the United States, in-fer unchristian women, to the decision as it stands in the reports. What does Chief Justice Taney say? Here ure his worls;

"It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public "It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate rare, which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of the Benediction of the finite of the states was framed and solvied, but the public history of except Europe an nation displays it in a mainer too pians to be mitials. They had for more than a contrary before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unit to associate with the white rare either in social or position of elations and so far unit that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect."

Consult this laws of Virgina Marriand New York

Consult the laws of Virginia, Maryland, New York. New Jersey, and even Massachusetts and you will see the truth of what the Chief Justice states. See the negroes burning at the stake! Hee the murders co mitted, where the murderer escaped because there was no witness but a negro or a Catholic! See the children of negroes sold to buy Church of England alter plate! Shalle on you women, who degrade the name of American and Christian by your standers. Let me cits in conclusion the words of a Paritan worthy: "Luka you repent you'd all be damaed Barehonea."

A Test of Superstition. "Are you superstitious !" Well, lend me \$13, won't you!"

PLANS OF THE LIQUOR DEALERS. Their Proposition to Modify the Require-

ments of the Whiskey Trust. The Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association met in room 4 of the Kemble building yesterday to discuss its position in regard to the Whilekey Trust and to hear the report of its committee, appointed a week ago to suggest measures for relief. The trust proposes to raise the price of advanced proof spirits from \$1.08 a gallon to \$1.15, with a rebate of five cents pa) able at the end of six months. If the customer handles any but trust whisker the rebate is to be withheld. It is alleged that the trust proposes to raise the price again at the end of six months so as to pay the rebate out of the advance, "Thus," suggested a wholesaler, " paying us out of our own money."

Mr. Peter McQuade was elected Chairman.

and a resolution introduced by the committee was adopted. It recites the attitude assumed by the Whiskey Trust, and declares that the conditions under which the rebate vouchers are redeemable are contrary to approved bustness methods, and tend to crush out all competition. There is no guarantee that the vouchers will be paid or that the trust will not still further raise the price of raw spirits. The trust is asked to waive the rebate conditions and to allow the purchase of spirits in open market. In case of refusal of these demands a cooperative stock company is to be formed at once, with a capital stock of at least \$500 .at once, with a capital stock of at least \$500, 1000, for the purpose of erecting or purchasing and operating one or more spirit distilleries, and a subscription list is to be circulated among the wholesale isquer dealers and poblers. The shares of said coonerative distillery company are to be \$100 each, and each subscriber is to agree not to take less than ten nor more than fifty shares at their par value. The subscribers must be wholesale liquor dealers. A telegram was received from J. R. Greenhut, President of the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Company, otherwise known as the Whiskey Trust, to the effect that he would be at the Murray Hill Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning to meet a conference committee of the wholesale inpur dealers. It was recolved that a committee of ten should meet Mr. Greenhut and see if the objectionable fagtures of the trust programme could not be overcome. Charles H. Mizzer introduced a resolution which provided, among other things, that the trust should be allowed to retain the rebate coupon policy; that it should produce only such goods as it has heretofore introduced; that it should produce only such goods as it has heretofore introduced; that it should produce only such goods as it has heretofore introduced should be acreed upon between the trust and the wholesalers, hered upon the price of grain and the expenses attending production; that the trust appoint agents for the distribution of its goods; that it shail not sell to any but wholesalers, nor give any rebate vouchers to any but wholesalers have any rebate vouchers to any but wholesalers have the such in the trust. 600, for the purpose of erecting or purchasing ulers, nor give any rebate vouchers to any but

salers, nor give any rebate vouchers to any but wholesalers known as such in the trade.

State Lycias Commissioner Max D. Stern suggested that the best plan would be to lodge discretion in the conference committee to act as it thought best. It would then demand that the trust abandon the rebate or go as lar as it could. His resolution embodying these sentiments was passed. The following committee was appointed: Peter McQuade, Chairman; John Keressy, William A. Tyler, Martin R. Cook, George Duval, Charles H. Mayer of Sonn Brothers, Robert A. Greacen, Angelo Myers, Max D. Stern, Chas, Murray, Louis Steinhardt.

Mr. Angelo Myers represents the Philadelphia Whelesalers' Association, which has instructed him to demand the absolute abrogation of the rebate system and the recognition of the right of the wholesalers to buy wherever they please. A general meeting will be held on hey please. A general meeting will be held of Nednesday alternoon at the Kemble buildin Wednesday alternoon at the Kemble buildi to hear the results of the conference to-day.

THE TURNERBUND CONVENTION.

A Big Turn Hall to Be Built in Milwaukee

For the Education of Instructors. The second day's session of the Convention of the North American Turnerbund in the hall of the Central Turn Verein, was opened shortly before yesterday noon. Hugo Manch, on behalf of the Executive Committee, reported the entrance of twenty-six new societies into the bund since the last Convention, and that only seventy-six turner societies in the United States still held aloof. He said that Dr. Julius Harder had been appointed by the committee to negotiate with the Amateur Athletic Union with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the union and the bund. The negotiations for closer relations with the Association for the Advancement of Physical Culture, however, Mr. Munch said, promised little, since the association devoted itself exclusively to abstract

sociation devoted itself exclusively to abstract discussions of physical training without attempting practical results.

The Turners' Mutual Benevolent Association of the Northwest, including the members of forty-nine turner societies, occasioned a considerable rumpus in the tonvention by pressing for recognition from the bund. Its request was turned over to the Committee on the Organization of the Bund.

The principal subject of the day's discussion was the recommendation of the Committee on Ethical Culture that the Indianapolis Institute for the training of teachers of turning should

for the training of teachers of turning should be consolidated with the German-American Teachers' Academy in Milwaukee. The plan of the committee included the erection of a \$15,000 turn hall in Milwaukee and the instruc-tion of educators there in normal school of the committee included the erection of a \$25,000 turn half in Milwaukee and the instruction of educators there in normal school branches and practical turning. Jacob Heintz of New York opposed the proposition strongly on the ground that a man in charge of the turning in a big school would be unable to find time for teaching from books. John Toensfeldt won the day for the committee, its said the Turnerbund must be progressive if it expected to fulfil its mission of reforming the present methods of physical training in the public schools of the United States. It was no longer sufficient that a teacher of turning should be a good gymnast. He must be a highly educated man. Were the eighteen or twenty trained teachers of athleties annually graduated from the indianapolis school at the same time prepared for the duties of liberal educators they could bridge over the chasm now existing between the purely American public school teachers and the instructors in the schools of the turn societies.

The recommendation of the committee was then adopted unanimously. The institution in Milwaukee will be the first one of its kind in the United States, and when well under way, the turners think, will graduate annually at least forty or fifty highly educated German-American athletes, ready to take charge of the physical and intellectual training of the children in the public schools.

At 6 oclock all the delegates went down stairs to the big dining hall, and acts and drank for an hour to the prosperity of the bund. The evening session was devoted to the discussion of several unimportant disputes among the New Jersey. New York, and Long Island Turn districts.

Archbishop Corrigan's Private Secretary The Rome correspondent of the Catholic Noice

rigan's private secretary, Papal Private Chamberlain, with the title of Monsignor. conferring of this honor on Dr. McDonneil is regarded by New York Catholics as a mark of the Pope's approval of Archbishop Corrigan's administration. Since the Archbishop went to Rome statements have been made that the authorities in the Eternal City have manifested their displeasure at the Archbishop's way of conducting affairs here. A recent letter from the Rev. Dr. Howlett, private secretary of Archbishop Satolii, who represented the Pope at the Battanore centennial last November, denied a statement that Archbishop Satolii, in his report to the Propaganda, spoke in uncompilmentary terms of Archbishop Satolii, in his report to the Propaganda, spoke in uncompilmentary terms of Archbishop Corrigan. Dr. Howlett sand that Archbishop Satolii has availed himself of every opertunity of praising the Real, wisdom and picty of Archbishop Corrigan, and also that the authorities of the Propaganda have been much pleased with the result of the Archbishop's management. Dr. McDonnell and Mgr. Preston have been regarded as Archbishop of Services of the Propaganded as Archbishop as for himself.

Dr. McDonnell was born in this city about thirty-six years and, it studied at De La Salle Institute in Second street, and St. Francis Xavier's College in West Sixteenth street. He was ordained a priest at the American College, Home, where he made his theological studies, in 1878, and on his return to this city he was sixned to St. Patrick's Catherial. After serving there as an assistant for some time Archbishop Corrigan made him his private secretary. He is also chancellor of the archdiscese, At the Pope's publice Dr. McDonnell represented Archbishop t orrigan. A recent letter from the Rev. Dr. Howlett, pri-

ed Archbishop Corrigan. To Regulate the New York Steam Company. Mayor Grant concluded yesterday his examination of Commissions: differs report on the Breadway ex-plosion, and had expressent to the Health Department and the Board of Adermen. To the fermer he wrote "As the report states, there is grave reason to believe

FIRE IN A PENITENTIANY.

Convicts Marched from a Burning Works shop to the Prison.

The roof of the old workshop attached to the Kings county penitentiary on Nostran't avenue, near the Brooklyn city line took fire yesterday torenoon. The prison keepers did not see their wits, and before the convicts, who were at work in the shops, knew that the place was on fire they were out of the building and mare deg in lock step across the milyard to

The workshop is in the form of a T, and is a three-story back building with an attic and basemen. The central wing is 100 feet long, and the main structure is 375 leet long. It was used for years by the Bay State Shoe and Leather Company, but when that concern moved out a sear ago the county let portions of the buildings to various manufacturers. The entire top floor was used by V. Henry The entire top floor was used by V. Henry Rothschild & Co., makers of prousers and shirts. The first floor and basement and a part of the second floor was occupied by the Brooks by the Brooks by the Brook by the Brooks on the second floor was seased to f. t. Johnson, who makes mail bags. Those were 25m male prisoners and twenty w men at work vesterday for Rothschild & Co. 125 were working for the chair company, and thirty for Mr. Johnson. Those convicts were in the care of nine keepers and a maren. The flowes were discovered by one of the prisoners, who while passing under a trap door that ted to be attre. As smoke crosping through the cracks of the woodwork. He told one of the keepers outeity. Beputy Warden Hoghes, who happened to be in the shops, went through the entire building, ord-ring the convicts in each room to lay down their tols and fall into line. The prisoners obsered without question, and materied out of the barning shop in perfect order. Even some of the keepers did not know there was a fire, As they careful a ross the yard the convicts could see the flames eating into the rost of the building from under the caves. Keepers had been larried to the watch towers of the walls with instructions to shoot down any prisoner who attempted to escape. But this precaution proved unnecessory.

To hile waiting for help from the city Fire Department the deputy was lossificant and the engines had to draw from one hydrant cally. The flames had out of the building, and in the chars the flames, however, were confined to the unperpentions of the building, and in the chars the flames had or day from one hydrant cally. The flames had to draw from one hydrant cally. The flames had to draw from one hydrant cally. The flames had to draw from one hydrant cally. The flames had to draw from one hydrant cally. The flames had to draw from one hydrant cally the precinct as 55,000, which is not covered by insurance.

While the excitement was at its height and the pally are were marched out to dinner as if nothing in lines in a f Rothschild & Co., makers of troosers and

ANOTHER DAY OF CHEAPIR ICE

But the Bealers are Enger to Have It Und Ice at some of the docks sold for \$6 a ton again yesterday. That is twice the price at

which ice was sold at this time last year. C. L. Riker of the Diamond Ice and Transe portation Company, which sold ice at \$6 yesterday, was extremely cautious when questioned by a reporter. He said that the price

named was for the day only.
"But don't put me down." said he, "as a philanthropist. Nothing would suit me better than lanthropist. Nothing would soit me better than to have fee sell for \$10 a ton, and I would still sell at market price."

The present depression," said the President of one of the big companies," is to be expected and cannot last. Just now there is a vast amount of ice in this market. Three or four big cargoes have come in from Norway, and there are from thirty to lifty vessels in port from Maine and Canala, but chiefly from Maine and Canala, but chiefly from Maine besties a small supply by rail from the great lases. In such an event fee would naturally tumble a little temporarily. But that is not the cause of the break. Just now, and beginning a week or so ago, when fee dropped to \$8, all the small commanies that have incomplete storage facilities are extremely anxious to unload. They have bength their fee at high prices and find transportation high and shrinkage on passace large, and they see prices going cown below a profitable point, with a pressent of their remaining there for some weeks. Meantime they see their stock, improperly stored and packed into houses which cannot preserve it, melting frightfully has. They have to face the dilemma of un oading now at whatever price, or of holding for heter prices only to find themselves with nothing but water on their hands. So they are all one hand into market. When their small stocks are disposed of fee is bound to go us again." to have ice sell for \$10 a ton, and I would still

" But way do you name \$10 as the nominal summer stice?
Simply because there is loss for us at anything much less. There is inevitable loss at ss. At \$10 there is less than a fair profit.

THREE RATES OF CARLE SPEED.

Slow Cars for the Rowers, Fast for Har-The last step in preparing for a cable on the Third avenue surface road was taken yesterday, when the Board of Pirect is appointed a committee with full tower to go alical and change the motive power. This committee consists of President L. Lyon, Vice-President Bienry Hart, Folomon Mehrbach, Albert S. Bosenbaum, and Albert J. Elins. In accordance with the requirements of the Kadroad Commissioners, a duplex traction cable will be

ance with the requirements of the hadroad commissioners, a duplex traction calle will be laid down like the one in use on 125th street, and the work will be supervised by the Department of I'nb is Vorks. After the directors' meeting, President Lyon and:

"The work of construction will be begun just as soon as we can advertise for and examine bids, and will be pushed just as east as the means at command and human endeavor will allow. I believe we shall associate the public in the matter of speed continuation of business, and lack of at struction to the avenue and streets. I expect that the whole road will be in operation by catle power by next fail. The cable will be laid three in sections, one from the Harlem to Sixty-fifth street, another from Sixty-fifth to about sixth street, another from Sixth street to the Post Office. The northern two sections will be operated from the Sixty-fifth to about sixth street, and another for the engine to operate the southern section. A different rate of speed will be applied on the sections, the fastest on the northernment, and the slowest on the southern. This will secure a real gain in speed over the whole route, while there would be little or no gain if the whole incomes the fastest on the northernment, and the scenario as real gain in speed over the whole route, while there would be little or no gain if the whole incomes and present of the exercise of the slow of the slow of the operated upon the slow speed necessary below Grand street. Construction of each section will be let by separate contract, but we intend to have all three pushed simultaneously, and the excavations in the streets will not remain open long. cables that the Pope has appointed the Rev. Charles E. McDonnell. D. D., Archbishop Cor-

> A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT. Many Spurious Ten-dollar Bills Caught in

rimultaneously, and the excavations in the streets will not remain open long.

Baltimore. BALTIMORE, June 23.-For two weeks some one has been flooding the city with counterfeit \$10 bills. The police have not yet discovered where they are coming from. They have been presented at all the banks in the city. The counterfeit is not a new one, but is rather hard to detect. This counterfeit is on the Germania National Bank of New Orleans. It bears check letters, and is signed W. S. Rosecraus. Register of the Treasury and C. M. Jordan, Treasurer of the Inited States. This counterfeit has the large scalled brown scal and brown tack. The Treasury numbers are been yearned, and the color of the ink resembles a cause brick-red color. The work on the face is nearly executed as earlie seen by any one familiar with the character of energying on all genuine ten-dollar national hank noises.

This counterfeit is printed on cheap bond paper. The backs are much better engraved than the faces. They present a good appearance, and are calculated to decive even good judges of money. The color of the brown and green inks is good. National Bank of New Orleans. It bears check

No Brooklyn Talent Need Apply.

President Gallup of the Park Board gave a reception sesterilay to Bandmasters tappa of the neventi Regi-ment Conner of the Lighth, Conterno of the Sinth, Lei boldt of the Iwelfth, Harne of the Slaty math and then of the Sevents first Mr. dallup old them that the Fark thomm selecters didn't propose to appear for eight labor and twiser Broadlyn talent at the sale assor Saw York it was desired to employ no Broadlyn musicians in giving Fark concerns Bauromaster control was the only one of the air who confrose to having Broadlyn more cans among his men, and he promised to weed them out

Testing the Pool Law.

The case of Thomas F. Wynn, indicated for pool selling "As the report states there is grave reason to believe that the existence of these pipes in their present condition constitutes a menage to public health and the state of the formula in sames. I summit the report for such action as you may deem runger. To the Adermen he write. "As this corporation helds its charter ander an ordinance of the tommon Countil twoids seem to me that its within the power of your Board to adopt conditions and restrictions as recommended in this report and if this is the case, I become require the condition of the conditions and restrictions as recommended in this report and if this is the case, I become referred to the condition of the conditions and restrictions as recommended in this report and if this is the case, I become referred to the condition of the condition of the condition of the condition of the case of the condition of the condition of the condition of the conditions are commended in this report and if this is the case, I become referred to the condition of the condition was upon the calendar of Part II of the conscraince done perfords before Judge Pitogerall, William F. Hows.